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Volume 14 SUMMER 1964 Number 2

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY NEWS

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY NEWS

VOLUME 14, NUMBER 2 SUMMER 1964

W. Harley Webster, Editor

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COVER: Hart Memorial Woods: This woodland of 36 acres bordering on the Sangamon River in Illinois will provide a sanctuary for birds and other wildlife in memory of the late Nettie Hart, a designer. Archeological diggings are expected to unearth remnants of Woodland Indian Culture from the four Indian mounds there. Friends of Miss Hart are contributing toward the $13,500 purchase price, of which about $3,000 has been obtained.

The Editor solicits the donation of news items, notes and photographs dealing with various aspects of The Nature Conservancy's work and conservation. If possible, all written material should be typewritten, double spaced and on one side of the paper only. Photographs and negatives should be properly labeled. When possible, negatives should accompany photographs. The Nature Conservancy will make every effort to return material submitted. However, it assumes no financial responsibility for its safe return. In connection with feature articles, please query the Editor first, so that he can advise you concerning the magazine's requirements.

RACHEL CARSON

(The following article from the September 1962 issue of the Book-of-the-Month Club NEWS is reprinted by special permission of Mr. Axel Rosin, President of the Book-of-the-Month Club, Inc.)

by Paul Brooks

If I had to choose a single revealing moment in a decade's friendship with Rachel Carson, it would be shortly after dusk one July evening at her cottage on the Maine coast. We had spent an hour after supper examining minute sea creatures (which didn't look like much of anything to the untrained naked eye) under her brightly lit binocular microscope: tube worms, rhythmically projecting and withdrawing their pink, fanlike tentacles in search of invisible food; tiny snails on fronds of seaweed; flowerlike hydroids; green sponges whose ancestry goes back to the earliest record of life on earth. At last we were finished. Now, pail in hand, she was stepping carefully over the kelp-covered rocks to return the living creatures to their home. This, I think, is what Albert Schweitzer meant by "reverence for life." In one form or another it lies behind everything that Rachel Carson has written.

One has the feeling that Miss Carson is forever embarked on a voyage of discovery. As a professional writer, she uses words to reveal the poetry—which is to say the essential truth and meaning—at the core of any scientific fact. As a trained scientist, she has never lost the poet's sense of wonder. To realize this one has only to wade with her among the tide pools near her summer home, stooping to examine a fragile brittle-star or stretching precariously seaward to glimpse—between the waves' surge at dead low tide—the sea anemones anchored to their rocky roof. Judging from her quiet excitement at every new discovery, you would think that she was experiencing these things for the first time.

Today, when there is so much talk about the "two cultures" and the widening gulf between them, it is heartening to find some of the best features of both combined in one creative mind. Nor is

this fortuitous. Rachel Carson can't remember the time when she didn't take for granted that she would be a writer. A rather solitary child, she inherited from her mother an abiding love for the world of nature.

When she went to Pennsylvania College for Women, these interests came to the fore. First she specialized in English composition. Later she became so fascinated by biology that she switched to that field, going on to do graduate work at Johns Hopkins University. Her writing days, she assumed, were over. Not so. (One recalls Winston Churchill's remark in 1917: "I am finished.") Taking a job with the Bureau of Fisheries in Washington, which was in desperate need of an articulate marine biologist, she managed to combine the best of the two worlds. An article in the Atlantic led to her first book, Under the Sea Wind. Appointed editor-in-chief for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, she wrote several of their bulletins, which, as one reads them today, have a literary quality not invariably associated with government publications.

All this led, in 1951, to The Sea Around Us. Between one spring tide and the next, Miss Carson had become world famous. The book was on best-seller lists for eighty-six weeks and was eventually translated into thirty languages. Among other honors, she was awarded the Gold Medal of the New York Zoological Society, the John Burroughs Medal, the Gold Medal of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, and the National Book Award. Meanwhile she had resigned from government service to give her full time to writing. No armchair naturalist, she continued to gain experience the hard way by sailing in a trawler to Georges Bank. In 1955 came The Edge of the Sea. And now, after years of research and writing, she has produced a book which she is uniquely equipped to write.

While working for the Fish and Wildlife Service, Miss Carson had been disturbed by the increasing use of deadly poisons to control our environment. Someone must speak up, before it was too late. The book which was eventually christened Silent Spring was conceived at about the time that the famous ornithologist Robert Cushman Murphy and a group of other Long Island citizens brought suit against the State of New York for needless and highly destructive spraying of sections of Long Island with insecticides. The case finally reached the U. S. Supreme Court, which refused to hear it on a technicality —with Justice Douglas strongly dissenting.

The evidence, however, was not wasted. Over two thousand pages of testimony provided material for Miss Carson's file of facts about the lethal effects of commercial poisons on the living community. For four years she continued to gather data from scientists all over the world. Then came the colossal task of organizing and crystallizing this mass of material into a continuous and readable narrative. The facts, though complex, were highly dramatic, and gradually the pattern emerged. The result is an eloquent protest in behalf of the unity of all nature, a protest in behalf of life. For such has always been Rachel Carson's concern, from the day that she first began to devote her gift of words to an interpretation of the natural world of which we are all a part.

Paul Brooks, himself a writer on natural history, is editor-in-chief of Houghton Mifflin Company.

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

At its meeting on May 23, 1964, the Board of Governors authorized Project "Rachel Carson Seacoast". This came about as a result of the publication of the will of the late Rachel Carson, in which she named The Nature Conservancy along with the Sierra Club as the two conservation organizations she wanted to receive the major part of her residual estate after all obligations are met. Actually it will be some years before funds from her estate are available. Of immediate importance to us is the fact that she designated our organization to carry out her wishes regarding the New England coastal area. Her earlier writings, such as The Sea Around Us and The Edge of the Sea, reflect her interest in the State of Maine, and it is easy to see why she would ask the Conservancy to take action in this direction. The full significance of her will is to be presented in the next issue of The News in a special feature by our presi-

dent, George L. Collins. Likewise, the plan for development of the Rachel Carson Seacoast will be presented at the same time. As it now shapes up, it will be along the line of accepting memorial gifts toward a fund, to be held and invested with the earnings used to provide custodial supervision of lands it is hoped can be acquired by gift to the Rachel Carson Seacoast. It is hoped that a far more comprehensive project may be developed than anything we have yet undertaken, and that the custodial responsibility in its broadest sense can be provided. This is a new type of development for The Nature Conservancy, marking a departure from local volunteer committees now serving The Nature Conservancy areas.

Suggestions from readers of The Nature Conservancy News will be welcomed on how best to build this living memorial to one of the greatest humanitarians of this century and to enshrine the ideals for which she worked so courageously.

HIGHWAY ENCROACHMENT

As the pressure mounts to chop up parks with highways, dam up rivers, poison any form of life that seems inconvenient, and destroy our greatest remaining scenic grandeur for profit, a constant appeal for help comes to the office of The Nature Conservancy. Our work in natural area preservation could be neglected and our entire energy diverted to these endeavors. There can be no question of the importance or the urgency of these appeals, but we cannot give support to these and at the same time carry on the work for which we were incorporated, namely—the preservation of natural areas of unique importance by acquisition and protection through ownership.

There has been much interest expressed on the part of those who are most generous in their financial support of conservation organizations that duplication of effort be eliminated. With that in mind, the Board of Governors adopted a policy of taking an active part only when an area owned or under the custodial supervision of The Nature Conservancy is threatened.

There is one organization established for the specific purpose of representing all conservationists in legislation and government agency matters pertaining to encroachments. It is the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources located at 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Dr. Spencer M. Smith is the Secretary. On an extremely modest budget, it has carried on a magnificent campaign to hold the line over a broad range of issues. Because it is a registered "lobby," contributions are not tax deductible, but it certainly merits the support of all who are willing to give under those conditions.

PROJECT NOTES . . . . .

HORNER WOODS, MICHIGAN . . . . . The Nature Conservancy has approved a $2,500 loan to the Michigan Botanical Club for purchase of this tract near Ann Arbor, Michigan in Washtenaw County.

Most desired for its sheets of trillium, unusual double anemones, and phlox, Horner Woods is predominantly 22-1/2 acres of thickly wooded mixed trees. The woods are a good representation of upland hardwood mature forest.

Twin leaf grows profusely in clumps here, final remnants of a once abundant, more widely spread stand. The deep leaf mould is old, accounting for the greater amount of moisture and a rich humus, which makes the area most worthwhile as a study area for fungi. Gentle slopes lead to a small brook which in wet season empties into a pond.

One observer of the Area reports, "In the midst of man-made confusions it is still remote".

STANLEY HARRIS TRACT, WISCONSIN . . . . . This 237 acres, gift of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Harris of Chicago, lies near the headwaters of the Des Plaines River and consists of one-third upland with oak opening and two-thirds marsh.

The river runs through the center of the marsh surrounded by cattail marsh, coarse sedge marsh and wet prairie. A small amount of prairie land exists at the marsh-upland interface. Thickets are of sumac, gray dogwood and hawthorne.

In 1957 the area was suggested as a possible state wildlife refuge or hunting area, but an attempt to straighten the road failed because peat was 36 feet deep for a distance of 600 feet. (Cont. on p. 7)

AMERICAN MOTORS CORPORATION CONSERVATION AWARDS FOR 1963

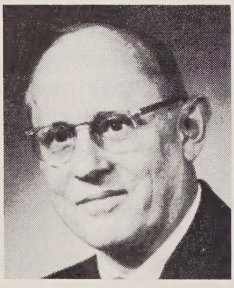
The Nature Conservancy was well represented among the recipients of the annual American Motors Corporation Conservation Awards, which were presented at the annual dinner held in the Presidential Room of the Statler Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., on May 20, 1964.

Ten awards, each consisting of $500 and an engraved bronze plaque, are made to professional conservationists employed by non-profit organizations. Ten non-professionals, whose conservation efforts are a voluntary expression of good citizenship, receive bronze plaques. Special awards of $500 each and bronze plaques are made to two non-profit organizations for outstanding achievement.

In his presentation speech, Mr. Roy Abernethy, President of the American Motors Corporation, said: "A nation's true wealth and prosperity are measured in terms of its natural resources. Thus, the strength of our country is fundamentally related to the manner in which we manage our resources today and plan soundly for their use tomorrow. If we are to continue to enjoy our waters, forests, wildlife, and food-producing soil and rangelands, and to preserve this natural wealth for future generations, we must vigorously promote citizen and governmental interest in sound, progressive conservation practices.....and it is our hope that the American Motors Conservation Awards will serve to increase public understanding of the need for good conservation programs. Like all business and industrial enterprises, we are indebted to the professional and citizen conservationists who work to maintain the basic foundations of our prosperity. The objective of our Awards program is recognition for the dedicated people whose work is not ordinarily in the public eye, but who typify the finest traditions of those who work in the front lines of the conservation movement, whether in the field, the office or the research laboratory."

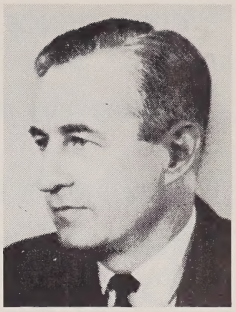
Four of the non-professional awards were made to members of **The Nature Conservancy:**

Dr. S. Glidden Baldwin, of Danville, Illinois, a physician. During the last legislative session in Illinois, Dr. Baldwin launched a campaign to alert people in the Kickapoo State Park area that a strip coal mining bill had been introduced and passed which would permit mining in the park. Seeking to save the park in existing form, he enlisted the aid of the Vermillion County Audubon Society and arranged public discussion meetings and newspaper interviews. As a result of his campaign, the bill was vetoed.



Daniel Smiley, of Mohonk Lake, New York, a resort operator. Mr. Smiley turned his 7,500 acre lake and mountain area into a model conservation showplace. Acting as leader, guide and teacher, Smiley plays host each year to hundreds of cliff climbers, rock hunters and other amateur naturalists. A member of the Board of Governors of **The Nature Conservancy,** he has been active in the planning of conservation policy manuals and other books prepared by the Conservancy.

Dr. Neil Compton, of Bentonville, Arkansas, a physician. Dr. Compton spearheaded a campaign to prevent construction of a dam on the Buffalo River, one of the few remaining fast-flowing mountain streams in the Ozark Mountains region. In his campaign to "Save the Buffalo," Dr. Compton addressed conservation groups, schools, service clubs and other organizations throughout the area. He organized the Arkansas Chapter of **The Nature Conservancy** in 1961 and the Ozark Society for dealing with multi-state problems of conservation.



Garth Cate, of Tryon, North Carolina, former travel writer for Scripps-Howard newspapers. Cate originated "The Conservation Round-Up", a movement started at Fontana Village, North Carolina's largest resort operation. At his suggestion, resort and travel groups joined with professional and lay conservationists to help promote the protection and best use of the country's natural recreational resources.

(Project Notes . . . . . from p. 5)

It is not considered a prime natural area in the botanical sense, but it is useful as a biological study area for the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and other local colleges.

SCHOOL OF THE OUTDOORS . . . . . A loan of $2,500 to acquire 10 acres of woodland with a mountain stream has been extended to the School of the Outdoors of New Jersey.

This conservation and nature school conducts courses for superior high school students. The $2,500 represents one-half the amount needed for the purchase. The addition to the school is within ten miles of Branchville, New Jersey, near Stokes State Forest in the Kittatinny Mountains.

GREAT NORTH MOUNTAIN TRACT, VIRGINIA (WEST VIRGINIA) . . . . . A state straddling tract in the most easterly indentation of the Virginia-West Virginia boundary was given The Nature Conservancy by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Lucas of Daly City, California.

Located 2,600 feet high in the shoulder of North Mountain, the tract contains a pine, chestnut, oak forest and a mixed hardwood forest mingled with rich ground flora. Numbers of dead skeletons of chestnut trees remain from a chestnut blight which occurred long ago. Largely in Frederick County, Virginia, the 28-acre area toeholds ten feet into West Virginia.

FOREST SERVICE TRACTS . . . . . Three acquisitions with which the Conservancy is aiding the United States Forest Service are Upper Priest Lake Tract, Idaho, to which $30,000 was loaned for one year to private owners to meet a payment which would prevent development; Adams Lake, California, purchased for $20,000 for exchange with the Forest Service; and Cumberland Tract, Kentucky, a $16,000 purchase of two tracts for resale to the Forest Service.

The latter tract consists of a hemlock-beech mixed hardwood forest, on one of the most famous clear streams, the Cumberland River. The Forest Service is trying to consolidate the river-bordering riparian areas to preserve the river.

TRACTS TRANSFERRED . . . . . Two tracts totaling 60 acres were transferred from ownership of The Nature Conservancy this Spring. Abraham's Woods, a 40-acre tract in Green County, Wisconsin, once a maple sugar collecting spot for a Mr. Abraham, has been transferred to the University of Wisconsin. The North Shore Bird and Game Sanctuary, Inc. has received title to the Charles Church Wildlife Preserve.

CONFERENCE AND 15TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, August 21, 22 & 23, 1964

OFFICIAL NOTICE:

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the membership of The Nature Conservancy will be held at 2:30 p.m., Saturday, August 22nd, 1964, at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois. The Agenda of the meeting is: (1) Reports of Officers, (2) Election of Officers and Governors, (3) Amendments to By-Laws, (4) Other business which may appropriately come before the meeting.

(Note: We expect to have a complete outline of the Agenda for distribution at the meeting.)

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE:

Members and friends of The Nature Conservancy are invited to the 15th Annual Meeting at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, August 21, 22, and 23, 1964.

The Illinois Chapter is serving as host; its board, members and officers are working hard to make this an outstanding event. The chapter is one of the most active, especially in its membership drives, and is to be commended for its devotion to the principal of land preservation.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS OF BY-LAWS

The following proposed amendments of the by-laws have been approved by the Board of Governors, which has directed that they be submitted to the general membership at the annual meeting:

Article III, Membership, Section 2(c), shall read:

Section 2, Classes.

c) Life. Individuals making a single contribution of $300 or more for the general purposes of the Conservancy, in such classes as the Board of Governors may from time to time establish, who are elected by the Board.

Article VI, Section 1, shall read:

Article VI, Section 1. Title and Terms of Officers. The officers of the Conservancy shall be a President, not more than three Vice Presidents, a Secretary, not more than three Assistant Secretaries, and a Treasurer, who shall be elected for terms of one year.

Article VI, Section 4, shall read:

Article VI, Section 4. Secretary and Assistant Secretaries.

a) The Secretary shall be responsible for the keeping of minutes of all meetings of the Conservancy membership, Board of Governors, and Executive Committee, and for the performance of all other duties normally pertaining to the office of Secretary.

b) The Assistant Secretaries shall be elected by the Board of Governors at the Annual Meeting. The provisions of Article IV, Section 1, and Article VIII, Sections 1 and 2, shall not apply to the office of Assistant Secretary, but a member at large of the Board may also serve as an Assistant Secretary. The Board shall designate the order in which the Assistant Secretaries shall exercise the functions of the Secretary in his absence. Under the direction of the Secretary, the respective Assistant Secretaries shall also perform such duties of the office of the Secretary as he may from time to time assign them.

The following section shall be added to Article VIII:

Section 3. Vacancies. The Board of Governors may appoint a person to fill any vacancy among the officers or members of the Board at large. A person so appointed shall serve only until the next Annual Meeting, but shall be eligible for nomination and election for the remainder, if any, of the term thereafter.

CONFERENCE AND 15TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, August 21, 22 & 23, 1964

In order to help the staff and the Illinois Chapter in making adequate arrangements, please complete the following information if you plan on attending the Annual Meeting and return same to Mr. W. Harley Webster, Assistant Director, The Nature Conservancy, 2039 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006:

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT:

Name_____

Street _____

City and State_____

Number in Party_____

(Note: Maps and information brochures will be sent to those who return the above form.)

Article X, Section 5, shall read:

Section 5. Endowment Funds.

a) An Endowment Fund, including a Guarantee and Income Fund, shall be maintained and shall consist of all monies or other property respectively allocated by the Board of Governors. Sub-funds may be established within the Fund, on such conditions as the Board may specify. The Fund shall be invested, either separately or in a pooled form, in such securities and other income producing property as the Board may determine.

b) The Board is authorized to retain such counsel or make such other arangements for the management of the Fund as it deems appropriate, including the appointment of an Investment Committee of not less than three qualified persons.

c) The income from the Fund shall accrue to the general fund or such other purpose as the Board may determine.

d) None of the principal of the Fund shall be devoted to any other purpose except pursuant to a vote of the Board approved in writing by at least two-thirds of the members of the Board, provided, however, that any or all of the assets corresponding to the Guarantee and Income Fund may, by ordinary, special or general vote of the Board, be pledged or otherwise utilized as security for loans from banks or others for natural area projects of the Conservancy or of other organizations or persons and in case of default shall be subject to sale or other disposition to satisfy the debt, in accordance with the terms of the pertinent instrument of security.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS AND GOVERNORS:

The Nominating Committee of The Nature Conservancy under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mildred Mathias, as appointed by the Board of Governors to draw up a slate of officers and governors, has submitted the following list of names for consideration of the membership.

For Officers To Serve One-Year Terms:

President . . . . . Richard H. Goodwin
Vice Presidents:
for Administration . George L. Collins
for Science . . . . . F. Raymond Fosberg
for Finance . . . . . George R. Cooley
Secretary . . . . . Elting Arnold
Treasurer . . . . . Charles N. Mason

The following members of the Board of Governors whose first terms are expiring have accepted renomination:

Joseph J. Hickey (3 years)
William M. Larrabee (3 years)
Cyrus Mark (3 years)
Edward J. Meeman (3 years)

The following persons have expressed willingness to serve on the Board:

For Three Year Terms
Alexander B. Adams
Walter J. Breckenridge
Miss Nina Cullinan
Kenneth W. Hunt
Ingram H. Richardson
Robert Rienow

For Two Year Terms
Gordon D. Alcorn
W. Dow Harvey
Richard Gordon Miller

For One Year Term
Mrs. L. M. C. Smith

ARRANGEMENTS AND RESERVATIONS:

Transportation:

Champaign-Urbana lies in the heart of one of the richest agricultural regions in the world. The community is located 127 miles south of Chicago, 120 miles west of Indianapolis, 175 miles northeast of St. Louis, and 95 miles southeast of Peoria.

Travel into Champaign-Urbana can be made by Ozark Airlines, University of Illinois Airport, Savoy, Illinois; by Greyhound or Illini Swallow Line Buses, Union Bus Station, 118 South Walnut, Champaign; or by the Illinois Central Railroad. There are a number of highways leading into the twin cities of Champaign-Urbana as can be seen on all road maps. In

addition, the Pennsylvania Railroad trains stop at Mattoon, 40 miles south, and the Wabash trains stop at Tolono, 20 miles south. Usually train, bus, or plane travel is via Chicago or St. Louis.

Accommodations:

The Champaign Chamber of Commerce, 109 West University, Champaign, Illinois, will, upon request, furnish any individual with lists of motels, hotels, and other facilities.

Registration:

It is necessary, in order to plan adequate facilities at the University of Illinois, to know in advance if you plan to attend. Tickets for all who indicate their attendance on the attached registration form will be held and may be paid for at the Registration Desk.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:

The University of Illinois welcomes you and hopes you will enjoy being there.

The University has for nearly 100 years served constantly growing needs of the state in higher education, research, and special services. Since its opening on March 2, 1868, it has been a leader in a period in which large state universities have assumed great significance.

In educational areas the University offers undergraduate, professional, and graduate training in virtually every field of human interest. Eighty-six per cent of its students come from within the state. Every county is represented.

Remarkable growth marks every page of the University's history. From one building and a handful of students, it has grown until today it has more than a hundred major buildings, plant and equipment valued at more than $220 million, and the sixth largest student body in the nation.

The University of Illinois is a distinguished center of higher learning dedicated to serving the whole state, and it is a privilege and honor that **The Nature Conservancy** is able to hold its 15th Annual Meeting in such pleasant surroundings.

FIELD TRIPS:

Kickapoo State Park: (August 21, 1964, 2:00 p.m.)

This park is located west of Danville in an extensive coal-strip mine area. Much of the park consists of strip mine spoil banks and lakes. The sole remaining natural area was saved from further encroachment by Dr. S. Glidden Baldwin, former Trustee of the Illinois Chapter, for which he received an American Motors Conservation Award for 1963. Kickapoo State Park contains the westernmost station for American beech in Central Illinois. Dr. and Mrs. Baldwin, retiring Chairman of the Illinois Chapter, will conduct the tour. Transportation will be by automobile caravans.

University of Illinois Woods:
(August 23, 1964, 10:00 a.m.)

Two woodlands, each about 55 acres, are located just east of Urbana. These are kept in their natural condition for student and staff research and demonstrations. More than 1,000 students used these areas last year. Another woodland, the Nettie Hart Woodland Memorial, will be deeded to the University of Illinois shortly. This latter area is located 15 miles west of Champaign-Urbana and contains four Indian mounds. Graduate students in Ecology will lead the tours. Transportation will be by private cars.

Forest of the Wabash:
(August 23, 1964)

If sufficient interest develops an effort will be made to have a field trip to the Forest of the Wabash.

This area is the most important remaining virgin bottom hardwood forest of the mid-west. A magnificent stand of virgin timber along the Wabash River with gigantic tulip poplars in the coves, white oaks on the uplands, sweet gums and bur oaks on the bottomland and a variety of rare trees like rock elm, red oak, etc. scattered throughout the area. The Nature Conservancy assisted materially the State of Illinois in the acquisition of this forest, and it is now preserved under State ownership.

CONFERENCE AND 15TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, August 21, 22, 23, 1964

PROGRAM

Friday, August 21st -- Theme: "The Destiny of The Nature Conservancy"

1:00 p.m.	Registration Desk Opens — (Main Lounge, Illini Union).
2:00 p.m.	Field trips guided by Chapter Officers.
6:30 p.m.	Dinner (314-A, Illini Union).
8:00 p.m.	Meeting of Board of Governors (General Lounge, Illini Union).
	Display of Chapter Exhibits.
	Entertainment Program, Chapter Director (Faculty Lounge, Illini Union).

Saturday, August 22nd

9:00 a.m.	Registration.
9:30 a.m.	General Program (Faculty Lounge, Illini Union).
	Message of Welcome: Dr. David D. Henry, President, University of Illinois.
	Cyrus Mark, for the Illinois Chapter.
10:00 a.m.	Keynote Speaker:
	"The Urgency in Land Preservation" — Richard H. Pough.
10:40 a.m.	"The Role of The Nature Conservancy" — Alexander B. Adams.
11:15 a.m.	Concurrent Panel Meetings:
	(1) Chapter Officers (Room to be announced).
	(2) State Representatives (213 Illini Union).
	(3) Finance: How to raise funds for chapters and projects. (215 Illini Union).
	(4) Communications: Ideas on effective exchanges of information. (217 Illini Union).
12:30 p.m.	Luncheon: Presiding —Mr. George L. Collins, President.
	Introductions.
	Reports by Chapter Chairmen.
2:30 p.m.	Annual Business Meeting of the Membership of The Nature Conservancy.
4:00 p.m.	Reports on Panels of the morning.
	Brief presentations: National Park Service.
	U.S. Forest Service.
	State Agencies.
	International Efforts.
6:30 p.m.	Cocktail Hour.
7:30 p.m.	The Nature Conservancy Banquet:
	Presiding: Dr. Richard H. Goodwin
	Address: Mr. George L. Collins.
	Films and Slides of Natural Areas.

Sunday, August 23rd

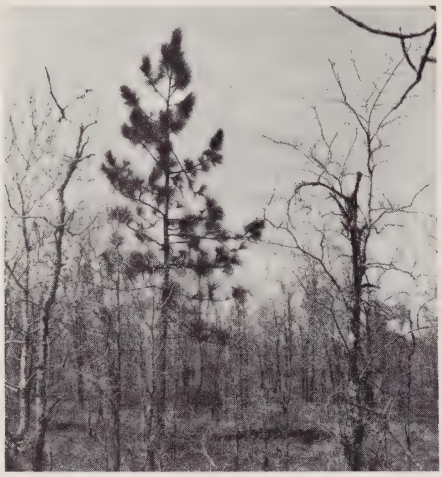
9:00 a.m.	Meeting of new Board of Governors. (General Lounge, Illini Union)
	Field Trip — by University Staff.

Note: All meals will be taken in Room 314-A of the Illini Union.

CHARLES C. HARROLD SANCTUARY, GEORGIA

One of only ten known stations of Eliottia Racemosa, Muhl., all located in Georgia, this 72-acre tract preserves the handsome deciduous shrub related to the heath family.

Named for Charles Cotton Harrold, a Macon, Georgia physician, who bought it in 1936 and 1938, the tract was deeded to Miss Clermont Lee and Frank Dulany, charged with its preservation. They deeded one-half undivided interest in it to The Nature Conservancy.



Bordered by Fifteen Mile Creek, the area is near Metter, Georgia. The white panicles flower in mid-June to early July. Fall foliage is yellow or brown.

Partially sand hill habitat, the land is also a site of turkey oak and long leaf pine stands. Gophers and tortoises are found here.

PINE ROCK, ILLINOIS

A $10,000 loan was recently approved by the Board of Governors for purchase of Pine Rock in Illinois. Fifty-foot-high sandstone rock, 18 acres of dry prairie, sedges, lichens, mosses, ferns, hawthorne, wild roses, big blue-stem grass, oak woods and a swamp drained by a stream compose the area.

Twenty acres of it have been farmed, and twenty acres were pastured until three years ago when they were put in the soil bank. The remaining 28 acres are undisturbed.

LITTLE RIVER MARSH, MAINE (PUMPKIN ISLAND)

One of the most northerly salt marshes of its kind, containing oak hummock, Little River Marsh is well scoured in the channels, but otherwise firm. It is valuable as one of our few remaining salt marsh areas.

The Nature Conservancy loaned the Maine Chapter $2,500 for the purchase. The salt to brackish coastal stream marsh is at the mouth of Branch Brook and is protected by a sand spit.

The area is one mile from Gooserock, Kennebunkport, Maine, with access by Route 9. At one time salt hay was farmed here. The upland of scrub covered ledge has been burned.

The ocean floods the low parts occasionally. Funds are urgently needed to complete preservation of this marsh.

ASSISTANCE TO THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS FOR PRESERVATION OF COASTAL MARSHES

For the purpose of assisting in the formulation by the State of Massachusetts of a program for the preservation of coastal marshes, The Nature Conservancy has committed itself to advance up to $10,000 to a special project committee, headed by Dr. Conrad Chapman, past Vice President and long time Governor.

It has been pointed out by the Commissioner of Natural Resources in Massachusetts that salt marshes provide a large part of the nutrients on which shellfish survive, and he hopes to inventory available lands for an extensive program of coastal marsh preservation.

SAND PRAIRIE, KANSAS

August marks the month when the option on Sand Prairie, Kansas, expires, but Sand Prairie will not expire if present purchase plans of Bethel College materialize.

A loan and grant totaling two-thirds of the $8,000 purchase price has been extended the College by The Nature Conservancy. The 80 acres preserves some of the original vegetation of Southwestern Kansas where sand dunes shift amid sedge marsh contrasting to the surrounding wheat fields. The dunes probably built by winds blowing across an old flood plain have never been farmed, but have been grazed.

Settled in 1870-90, the prairie confronted pioneers with frequent prairie fires which repeatedly denuded the hills. A mixture of tall and short grasses and thickets of chickasaw plum thrive in the fine-to-medium grained, well-rounded quartz sand. Lizards, snakes and birds are among the inhabitants.

Pools of water collect between the sand hills during wet weather. The topography would be flat if not dotted by the sand hills and their corrugated surfaces.

Bethel College, a four year Mennonite school in North Newton, Kansas, is interested in ecological use of the area. Dwight Platt of the Biology Department of the college is a member of the statewide spearheading committee, which also lists Dr. Karl Menninger of the Topeka, Kansas, Menninger Clinic.

BARABOO HILLS, WISCONSIN

Focal points within the proposed 700-acre Baraboo Hills, Wisconsin acquisition are Pine Hollow and Hemlock Draw. Pine Hollow is a 40-acre area with a ravine surmounted by 80-foot sandstone cliffs surrounded by red pine forest and prairie communities. Hemlock Draw is notable for the climax forest of hemlocks near the southern limit of their range.

A cavernous depression where Indians may have camped provides archeological interest. Sword moss grows here; its fruiting body has been knowingly observed only once, anywhere. Other plants out of the ordinary are moccasin flowers and trailing arbutus.

The acquisition is part of an effort to link two existing tracts of other conservation groups (the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology and the Kumlien Club of Madison, owner of the Leopold Memorial Preserve) to form a 10-mile wilderness trail. The Wisconsin Chapter is spearheading the project.

Due to the immediacy imposed by lumber cutting, which occurred in 1962-63, the project was approved as an emergency action by the Board of Governors in November 1963. An emergency loan authorization of $1,800 was extended for the original two-tract acquisition totaling 120 acres worth $4,000. The project has since been revised to include 700 acres at $31,000 with a loan of $15,000 from the Natural Areas Matching and Loan Fund approved by the Board, May 1964.

VALHALLA HEMLOCK GLEN, N.J.

Valhalla Hemlock Glen, N.J. is being purchased by The Nature Conservancy and Montclair State College, Montclair, N.J., for $40,000. Skyscrapers of New York City are visible from this ravine with a brook bordered by large, stately hemlock. Newspapers say it is one of the two or three most beautiful undisturbed areas left in the State of New Jersey. Currently $4,000 has been raised and $6,000 more is needed to meet the $10,000 option deadline of February 1965. Thereafter, $5,000 is due every six months for three years.

BOOK REVIEWS:

DOWNSTREAM: A NATURAL HISTORY OF THE RIVER, by John Bardach, published by Harper and Row, 258 pp, $5.95.

Here, in the course of learning to distinguish which plants and animals occur in which bodies of water, you are treated to the detail the author found unusual, rather than a thorough analysis of the distinguishing characteristics.

Interest for the casual reader is plenty, but the scientific reader will be disappointed.

The ingenuity used in experimenting is enviable: a nylon stocking as a collecting net — a simple carmine dye to observe how mussels carry on respiration.

The strength of plants adapts to the speed of the stream. The test for this is attachment of a weight of increasing heaviness until the plant breaks.

You are told how mussels are made incubators for bitterling fish. The oddments are here and the seemingly casual hit-or-miss treatment of the book is refreshing, but leaves you pondering what else is in the water.

The value of the book would appear to be its simplification of scientific study, making it within the reach of the dabbler.

THE ECOLOGY OF NORTH AMERICA by Victor E. Shelford, published by University of Illinois Press, 610 pp, $10.00.

THE ECOLOGY OF NORTH AMERICA represents the quintessence of experience and knowledge gathered by the author throughout his rewarding academic life. Emeritus Professor Victor E. Shelford, who is justly called "the father of modern bioecology", describes the primeval communities of North America which the European settlers found. Both animals and plants are considered, and especially the different aspects of interrelationship between fauna and flora.

In the first chapter, "The Scope and Meaning of Ecology", a glossary of terms makes the reader aware that the author has chosen to reorganize the current classification concepts by including plants and animals.

The following parts describe the biotic communities from Central America up to the Arctic, assembling date and evaluating changes. This is indeed a very valuable book for ecologists and all those who need an ecological background for their practical work.

Apart from its scientific value, there is also a dramatic message in THE ECOLOGY OF NORTH AMERICA which makes it interesting, though very alarming, reading material for laymen. To illustrate this point, let us quote from the chapter entitled "The Temperate Deciduous Forest Biome" (Northern and Upland Regions):

> "In 1600 the forest was intact except for some tree removal. . . . Since settlement by Europeans, the forest has been almost completely destroyed by agriculture or modified by logging. Areas from which no trees have been removed are probably not over 0.1% of the entire forest. These areas are too small to be frequented by all native animals that were formerly present. The wolf, mountain lion, and waipiti have been essentially extirpated from the entire biome."

The Washington Office has just received a copy of OPERATIONS MANUAL, a publication of the Ohio Chapter. In his message of transmittal, Chairman Willard Carmean wrote: "The Ohio Chapter is getting bigger and busier so we decided we had better get better organized on our operating procedures." This is the result.

We congratulate the Ohio Chapter!

THE PERFECT GIFT . . . . . The Long Island Chapter has prepared a calendar book using pictures of Conservancy nature preserves combined with interesting comments thereon. Copies are to be sold by the Chapter at $1.50 each, and may be obtained from Mrs. Barbara White, Box 194, Centerport, L.I., New York. Here is the solution to a gift problem and a chance to promote the work of the Long Island Chapter of The Nature Conservancy.

DEDICATION OF THE HELEN ALLISON SAVANNA, MINNESOTA

Under a darkened sky that threatened a momentary downpour, members of the Minnesota Chapter of The Nature Conservancy gathered at the Helen Allison Savanna for a formal dedication on June 14th. Dr. Donald B. Lawrence was master of ceremonies. Mrs. Helen Lowry Allison Irvine, for whom the tract is named, was present, and a statement prepared by her was read by Dr. Walter Breckenridge. Mr. Glenn Ross, Chairman of the Chapter, and Dr. Walter S. Boardman, Executive Director of the Conservancy, also spoke briefly at the dedication ceremony.

Born in Kentucky, Helen Lowry went to New York as a newspaper woman. Later, at age 44, she enrolled as a freshman at the University of Minnesota and graduated along with her daughter, both Phi Beta Kappa. Later she earned her Masters Degree in Botany and has been a research fellow at the University since. Her book, published in 1959, "Key to the Grasses of Minnesota, Found in the Wild or Cultivated as Crops", did much to point up the economic and scientific need for the preservation of some remnants of the undisturbed habitat. Her campaign earned for her the name of "The Grass Lady". Currently Mrs. Irvine is working on a new key to the identification of immature grasses.

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

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THE NATURE CONSERVANCY is a member-governed organization, incorporated in the District of Columbia for non-profit educational and scientific purposes.

Its work began in 1917 as a national committee of the Ecological Society of America. In 1946 this committee organized as an independent group, and in 1950 adopted the name THE NATURE CONSERVANCY.

Representatives, chapters, and local committees help carry on Conservancy activities within local areas. Membership dues of $5.00 per year and other contributions for the general support of the organization are shared with chapters on an apportionment basis. Projects to preserve specific areas are normally financed by local efforts through gifts and donations, with technical advice, loans, and sometimes grants from the national organization.

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY has preserved or helped preserve such outstanding areas as Tucker Prairie and Holly Ridge (Missouri); Forest of Nisine Marks (California); Tannersville Bog (Pennsylvania); Moss Lake and Mianus River Gorge (New York); Battle Creek Cypress Swamp (Maryland); Mettler's Woods (New Jersey); Walcott Preserve (Connecticut); Caledonia Oaks (Minnesota); and the Volo and Wauconda Bogs (Illinois).

The Conservancy works closely with many scientific and conservation groups. It participates in the activities of such organizations as the Natural Resources Council of America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Institute of Biological Sciences, and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.